

in *hegerianum* certainly were not *Nuphar Kat-*
neianum, but ~~with~~ *Nuphar intermedium* Ledeb.
Now I ~~also~~ saw here in Bonosi's *Nuphar* inter-
medium ~~changes in~~ *intermedium* in such conditions,
that it seemed to me to be a hybrid between
Nuphar pinnatum and *luteum* and the question
is, whether under what circumstances *Nuphar*
intermedium is to be met with in North America?
or should the young *Nuphar intermedium* i.e. that
found in North America be a hybrid between *Nuphar*
admirabile and *Kalmianum*? I ask you therefore
to answer the following questions, if possible:

1) Are there found plants of *Nuphar*, bearing only
large flowers (as large as those of *Nuphar luteum*)
with five ~~not~~ not ~~sepal~~ sepal? 2) If such plants are
found, ~~as I~~ ~~am~~ ~~am~~, are they identical in other parts
with *Nuphar luteum*? 3) Is *Nuphar luteum* *Kalmi-*
anum met with *Nuphar admirabile* in the same
ponds or streams or slowly flowing rivers? 4) Are
there any intermediate forms between the two
observable? 5) Are there large forms of a *Nuphar*
which I determine to be *Nuphar intermedium* Led.
as Professor Torrey gave them to Hooker & Lindley,
found together with *Nuphar Kalmianum* ^(and admirabile) or se-
parated form ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ different ~~separate~~ ponds?

If you should have to spare any specimens
of these forms of *Nuphar*, which resemble *Nu-*
phar luteum (L.) or seem to be *Nuphar in-*
termedium, you would oblige me very much if
you send me one, even if only for examination.
I should return them with grateful thanks as
soon as I have examined them.

I send you my photograph and ask you to be
so kind as to send me also yours and to send the
enclosed letters to our common Miss Agassiz and
to Dr. Engelman.

Yours very truly and faithfully

Robert Cary

Koenigsberg in Pr.

16/2/1863

Dear Sir.

Perhaps you have heard, that I prepare a
Monography of Nymphaeaceae, at which I
am working already a considerable time.
I have got now to a question, which I should
not like to decide by the somewhat in-
complete material, existing in Europe. It is the
question: whether *Nymphaea elegans* Hooker
is identical with *Nymphaea stellata* W. as it
exists in the East-Indies and in Africa, having
received more than a dozen of names, so ge-
nerally any person finding a new variety or even
the same plant as his predecessors, considered
his plant as a new species. *Nymphaea de-*
grans Hooker is exactly the same plant, which
Schumann called: *pallida* i.e. a form of
Nymphaea stellata W., in which the stamens
are arranged in whorls, instead in spiral
rows as it often the case. But the arrange-
ment of the stamens is in all species of *Nym-*
phaea very manifold and if by consequence
each different arrangement of the stamens
should be considered a reason to declare the
plant in question a new species, we should
get some thousand species of *Nymphaea* water
lilies. There exist as far as I know only
two specimens of your *Nymphaea gracilis* =
of *N. elegans* Hooker, originally collected by
Wright in New-Mexico, in India, one in the

Herbarium of Sir W. Hooker, the other in the
Herb. of Mr S. Benthams, which I saw
both, but both are in a bad state. The Hooker-
ian herbarium contains also an original speci-
men of *North's Nymphaea elegans*,
grown in Kew. Unfortunately the living
plant does not any more, or rather almost
for upwards of 7 years, ~~not any more~~ exist
at Kew or any where else in Europe. As
I said I can not find the slightest differ-
ence between *Nymphaea stellata* W. and
Nymphaea elegans Hook according to those
I original specimens, except that the seed,
which Wright's specimen, preserved in
the Hookerian herbarium, contains is per-
fectly smooth, as is only the unripe seed
of *Nymphaea stellata*, whilst the ripe seed
shows about 12 interrupted longitudinally
placed rows of short hairs. Now the
question is: is the seed of the specimen
in the Hookerian herbarium quite ripe or un-
ripe? Hooker may have grown his plant
from other seeds, which he received besides
and which were ripe. I leave therefore my
refuge to you and put the question to you:
whether the seed of *Nymphaea elegans* Hooker,
when perfectly ripe, is completely smooth,
or if it has longitudinal, interrupted rows
of hairs? Have you cultivated *Nymphaea*
elegans also in North America? If
so, I ask you for some seeds of the

plants, which has perished at Kew.

I owe most valuable material of
North American *Nymphaeaceae* to Mr
Eaton, to whom I ask you to be so
kind as to remember me and tell him,
that I am most grateful for his favor,
which I received about 2 years ago. But
I lost his direction and have even not yet
thanked him for his kindness. Be so kind as
to send me his direction; being a young man,
Mr. Eaton will have changed several times since
by his direction is the main thing.

Nevertheless I am still in doubt about
some questions as regards North American
Nymphaeaceae; several of them are of such
a description, that they only can be solved
in your own observance of the
living material. And as regards this I take
the liberty of calling in your assistance.
Besides *Nuphar adpressum* and *Kalmianum*,
which latter is the same as *Nuphar pumilum*
Smith, many authors and formerly even yourself
(Manual 1848 p. 23) speak of *Nuphar luteum* Sm.
leaving it, that they consider it the same species
as *Kalmianum* or so, that they have it as a distinct
species. Examining nearly all the material exist-
ing in European herbaria, I found several large
flowers of a *Nuphar* fl. in Herb. Duth. - Jackson-
ville - Drummond 1822, with 5 (not 6) sepals, which
as far as the specimens, admitting of judgment, could
possibly be really *Nuphar luteum*, or which seemed
more probable, *Nuphar adpressum* exceptionally having
5 sepals; the latter seemed to confirm the latter view.
But I saw a good quantity of minor flowers, 40-
47 mm (equal to about 1 3/4" high) in diameter (fl. in
Herb. Hook. - Torr - New York - Dr. Torr & Herb. Lin. - New
Albany - New York. Torr), which from the stigma